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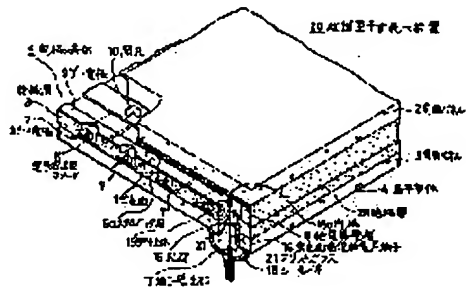
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## (54) VERY THIN PLANE DISPLAY DEVICE

## (57)Abstract:

PURPOSE: To provide a very thin display device to which high pressure can be easily applied and which has a terminal guiding part which is not subjected to deterioration with age and provides a sufficient strength.

CONSTITUTION: A very thin plane display device 20 is formed of an electrode body structure 5 having in a flat pipe body 4 composed of a front face panel 2 having a fluorescent screen 1 and a rear face panel 3 located in opposition to the front face panel 2 at a small interval, an electric field emission cathode k in opposition to the fluorescent screen 1. The rear face panel 3 is provided with an aperture part 15, a fluorescent screen electric potential feeding terminal 16 whose internal end 16a penetrates the aperture part 15 and flexibly contacts the feeding conductive layer 6 of the fluorescent screen 1 is guided out, and a seal which seals the aperture part 15 is provided around a terminal guiding part 17.



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CLAIMS

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[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] The front panel which has a phosphor screen It counters with the above-mentioned phosphor screen in the flat shell which consists of the back panel which holds this and a small interval and counters, and is a field emission type cathode. It is the super-thin shape flat-surface display equipped with the above, and it has a pore in the above-mentioned back panel, the terminal for phosphor-screen potential electric supply with which the above-mentioned pore is penetrated and an inner edge contacts elastically the electric supply conductive layer of the above-mentioned phosphor screen is drawn, and it is characterized by establishing the seal object which carries out the seal of the above-mentioned pore to the circumference of the terminal derivation section.

[Claim 2] Super-thin shape flat-surface display given in the above-mentioned claim 1 which the above-mentioned pore is used as an exhaust port, and is characterized by forming the above-mentioned seal object with a chip-off pipe.

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

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[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Industrial Application] this invention relates to the super-thin shape flat-surface display with which the interval of the front panel and back panel which have a phosphor screen was made into the minute interval by using a field emission type cathode.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] Various things are proposed as flat-surface type display, i.e., panel type display, in recent years, and the cathode-ray tube type composition which the shock of the electron beam is carried out [ composition ] and makes it emit light to a phosphor screen generally is taken in what performs bright image display.

[0003] The front panel which has a phosphor screen, and a back panel counter through the spacer arranged on the circumference at least, and among both, this flat-surface type display holds and seals a minute interval, and changes. And phosphor-screen voltage puts conductive layers, such as ITO (multiple oxide of an indium and tin), and Cr film, and, as for the electrical installation with the exterior of the phosphor screen, is performing them, as for the low case. However, since current capacity sufficient in connection by such conductive layer cannot be taken when voltage is high, or when there are many amounts of current, the terminal which consists of the metallic material which has a coefficient of thermal expansion almost equal to the container of a cathode-ray tube, for example, the glass plate, like a Fe-Cr alloy or 426 alloys is drawn from between two panels and spacers, and it is made to perform electrical installation with the exterior.

[0004] However, in the super-thin shape flat-surface display which thin shape-ization of a cathode-ray tube was achieved in recent years, and used especially the field emission type cathode, as mentioned above, it is difficult to derive a metal terminal from between two panels, and the structure of making terminal derivation from the side in this way having un-arranged [ that it is inferior also in respect of intensity ], since the interval of the phosphor screen and back panel turned into 0.2mm - 0.3mm and a very minute interval.

[0005] Furthermore, in super-thin shape flat-surface display which was mentioned above again, since phosphor-screen voltage becomes about 200V with high pressure comparatively, when deriving a terminal conductive layer from a side edge, there is a possibility that the leak \*\*\*\*\* slow leak this conductive layer carries out [ leak ] aging and which is hurt may arise.

[0006]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] this invention can perform high-pressure impression easily, and aims at offering the super-thin shape flat-surface display which has the terminal derivation structure where there is no aging and sufficient intensity is obtained.

[0007]

[Means for Solving the Problem] As shown in drawing 1 and drawing 2 , respectively, this invention super-thin shape flat-surface display the \*\*\*\*-expansion perspective diagram and cross section of the example In the super-thin shape flat-surface display 20 which the electrode structure 5 which counters

with this phosphor screen 1 in the flat shell 4 which consists of the front panel 2 which has a phosphor screen 1, and the back panel 3 which holds this and a small interval and counters, and has the field emission type cathode K is arranged, and changes, it has a pore 15 in a back panel 3. The terminal 16 for phosphor-screen potential electric supply with which this pore 15 is penetrated and inner edge 16a contacts elastically the electric supply conductive layer 6 of a phosphor screen 1 is drawn, and the seal object 18 which carries out the seal of the pore 15 to the circumference of the terminal derivation section 17 is established.

[0008] In other 1 of this invention, in the above-mentioned super-thin shape flat-surface display 20, as the \*\*\*\*-expanded sectional view of an important section is shown in drawing 3, a pore 15 is used as an exhaust port and forms the seal object 18 with a chip-off pipe.

[0009]

[Function] As mentioned above, it sets to this invention super-thin shape flat-surface display 20. As shown in drawing 1 and drawing 2, form a pore 15 in a back panel 3, and the terminal 16 for phosphor-screen potential electric supply is drawn from here. Since terminal derivation is performed in the direction which the inner edge 16a is elastically contacted to the electric conduction pad of the electric supply conductive layer 6 of a phosphor screen 1, i.e., for example, a metal back layer, and intersects perpendicularly with a front panel 2 The terminal derivation from a phosphor screen 1 can be made certainly, without being based on the interval between a front panel 2 and a back panel 3.

[0010] And since this terminal 16 for phosphor-screen potential electric supply is not taken out from between a panel 2 and 3, it can obtain sufficiently big current capacity by the ability making the cross section into size enough, and can perform high-pressure impression.

[0011] Moreover, in other 1 of this invention, in above-mentioned super-thin shape flat-surface display, since terminal derivation was derived from the pore 15 used as an exhaust port as shown in drawing 3, it is not necessary to form the terminal derivation section 17 independently, and small simplification of equipment can be achieved.

[0012]

[Example] Each example of this invention super-thin shape flat-surface display is explained in detail with reference to drawing 1 - drawing 5 below.

[0013] As the super-thin shape flat-surface display 20 by this invention is shown in drawing 1 and drawing 2 Through the insulating bead which consists of the spacer 22 which holds between both the panels 2 and 3 at a small interval, for example, a bulb object with a diameter of 0.2mm etc., the front panel 2 which consists of the glass of light-transmission nature etc., and a back panel 3 hold a small interval, and counter. The periphery section seals in airtight by the insulating layers 28, such as frit glass, and the flat shell 4 which has flat space between a panel 2 and 3 is constituted. A fluorescent substance is applied to the inside of the front panel 2 in this flat shell 4, a phosphor screen 1 is formed in it, and it is formed in it of vacuum evaporation etc., the electric supply conductive layer 6 for voltage supply, i.e., the electric conduction pad, which consists of Cr layer which metal back layer 6a was mostly formed in the whole surface, and was electrically connected with this metal back layer 6a which consists of aluminum etc. further. Moreover, the electrode structure 5 which counters with a phosphor screen 1 on the inside of a back panel 3, and has the field emission type cathode K is arranged.

[0014] And the cylinder-like pore 15 is formed in a back panel 3 in this case, this pore 15 is penetrated, and the terminal 16 for phosphor-screen potential electric supply is derived. This terminal 16 is constituted so that the inner edge 16a may be constituted as an elastic body 19, among these edge 16a may be elastically contacted by the electric supply conductive layer 6 of a phosphor screen 1. And the seal object 18 which carries out the seal of the pore 15 is established so that the circumference of this terminal derivation section 17 may be covered.

[0015] The spiral wire spring which consists of heat-resistant material, such as an Inconel and stainless steel, is used for this elastic body 19. Moreover, the chip pipe which consists of funnel-like glass etc. in this case was used as a seal object 18. The frit seal of this seal object 18 is carried out to the rear face of a back panel 3 by frit glass 21 grade so that the opening edge of the major diameter may surround the pore 15 of a back panel 3, for example. And the terminal pin which changes from a dumet wire, 426

alloys, etc. which constitute the terminal derivation section 17 to a chip-off pipe penetrates, and when it exhausts through the narrow diameter portion of a chip-off pipe, and weld closure of after and its narrow diameter portion is carried out or the coefficient of thermal expansion of a terminal pin and a chip-off pipe differs, weld closure is carried out in the narrow diameter portion of a terminal pin and a chip-off pipe through the metal-glass sealant which has a middle coefficient of thermal expansion of both coefficient of thermal expansion.

[0016] At this time, inner edge 16a19 of the terminal 16 for phosphor-screen potential electric supply extended and connected from the terminal derivation section 17, i.e., an elastic body, fixes this terminal derivation section 17, the seal object 18 and also the seal object 18, and a back panel 3 so that a press deflection may be carried out at a phosphor screen 1.

[0017] Moreover, as shown in drawing 3, the stem glass 24 which made the terminal pin which constitutes the terminal derivation section 17 penetrate can be arranged in the narrow diameter portion of the seal object 18 (namely, chip-off pipe), and this stem glass 24 and a chip-off pipe can also be welded. In drawing 3, 23 is the supporter of business stop falling out.

[0018] Thus, when using an exhaust port as a pore 15, it is not necessary to prepare the terminal derivation section apart from the exhaust air means in display 4, i.e., a flat shell, and small simplification of equipment can be achieved.

[0019] Moreover, various structures can be taken as shown in drawing 4 B-G besides the spiral wire spring shown in drawing 2 and drawing 4 A as an elastic body 19. for example, like drawing 4 B, as shown in a zigzag-like wire spring or drawing 4 C and D, a nose of cam shows the formed wire of the shape of a cover and the shape of Y character boiled and separated, and a hook, and drawing 4 E and F - as -- the flat spring of the shape of the shape of Y character, and a hook -- the nose of cam of the hook-like flat spring of this drawing 4 F can use further various elastic bodies, such as a cover and a hook-like flat spring boiled and separated

[0020] Moreover, in this invention super-thin shape flat-surface display, as mentioned above, the electrode structure 5 which counters a phosphor screen 1 and has the field emission type cathode K is formed on the inside of the back panel 3 which consists of glass etc. as shown in drawing 1, the cathode electrode 7 which an parallel array is carried out and grows into the shape of a stripe forms this electrode structure 5 on a back panel 3 -- having -- these cathode electrode 7 top -- SiO<sub>2</sub> and Si<sub>3</sub>N<sub>4</sub> etc. -- the insulating layer 8 which changes is covered and the parallel array of the gate electrode 9 of the shape of a stripe which intersects perpendicularly with the extended direction of the cathode electrode 7 mostly on this is carried out

[0021] And puncturing 10 is drilled in the mutual decussation section of each cathode electrode 7 and the gate electrode 9, and covering formation of the cone-like field emission type cathode K is carried out into these puncturing 10 at the cathode electrode 7 top, for example, respectively. This field emission type cathode K is constituted by material, such as Mo, W, Cr, etc. with the small work function by which electron emission is made by about 1016-1017v [ / ] electric-field impression of cm by the tunnel effect.

[0022] Next, the composition of the electrode structure 5 containing this cathode K, a gate electrode, etc. is explained with the process of the example with reference to the manufacturing process view of drawing 5, in order to make the understanding easy.

[0023] First, as drawing 1 explained, on the other hand along with Mukai of a vertical-scanning line, for example, the direction, the cathode electrode 7 is formed in the inside of a back panel 3. This cathode electrode 7 forms this in a predetermined pattern, i.e., the parallel stripe-like pattern mentioned above, by alternative etching by the photolithography, after forming extensively metal layers, such as for example, 426 alloys and Cr, by vacuum evaporation, sputtering, etc.

[0024] Or the cathode electrode 7 can also be formed by printing a carbon paint film to a predetermined pattern with screen printing etc.

[0025] next, it is shown in drawing 5 A -- as -- this patternized cathode electrode 7 top -- covering -- SiO<sub>2</sub> and Si<sub>3</sub>N<sub>4</sub> etc. -- an insulating layer 8 is extensively put by sputtering etc., and Mo and W of the metal layer 11 which finally constitutes the gate electrode 9, for example, a refractory metal, are further

formed by vacuum evaporation, sputtering, etc. on this

[0026] Although it does not illustrate as shown in drawing 5 B, the resist pattern by the photoresist etc. is formed. RIE (reactive ion etching) which shows etching nature to a mask for this to the metal layer 11 in the direction (the thickness direction) perpendicular to the anisotropic etching of a field, i.e., the direction of the metal layer 11, is performed. While forming the band-like gate electrode 9 which intersects perpendicularly with the extended direction of the cathode electrode 7 shown, predetermined pattern, i.e., drawing 1, and which is extended horizontally, 11h of one stoma is drilled in the portion which intersects the cathode electrode 7 of this gate electrode 9, respectively, for example.

[0027] Next, the puncturing 12 which has the opening width of face which does not show etching nature to the gate electrode 9 11, i.e., a metal layer, but shows isotropic etching nature to an insulating layer 8, and which performs chemical etching, for example and consists of opening width of face of 11h of stomata size is formed with the depth covering the total thickness of an insulating layer 8 through 11h of these stomata.

[0028] Thus, as shown in drawing 1, the puncturing 10 by puncturing 12 and 11h of stomata is formed in the decussation section of the cathode electrode 7 and the gate electrode 9.

[0029] Next, as shown in drawing 5 C, the metal layer 13 which consists of nickel etc. is put by slanting vacuum evaporation on the gate electrode 9. This slanting vacuum evaporation is performed rotating a back panel 5 in the field, and it is formed so that the circular hole 14 which has an inner circumference configuration on a conical surface to the circumference on 11h of stomata may arise.

[0030] Moreover, the vacuum evaporation of the metal layer 13 is selected in this case by angle which is not put in an aperture 12 through the inside of 11h of stomata.

[0031] And the vacuum evaporation of a high-melting point and the metals of a low work function, such as field emission type cathode material, i.e., W, Mo, etc., is perpendicularly carried out to this cathode electrode side on the cathode electrode 7 in puncturing 12 through a circular hole 14 through this circular hole 14 by vacuum evaporation, sputtering, etc. In this case, even if it performs the vacuum evaporation perpendicularly, since a slant face which follows the slant face of the metal layer 13 in the circumference on a circular hole 14 is formed, if the cathode material reaches a certain thickness, the cathode K of the shape of a dot which makes the shape of a cross-section triangle-like cone on the cathode electrode 7, respectively will be formed in each puncturing 12 of the state where a circular hole 14 is closed, and a bird clapper.

[0032] Then, as shown in drawing 5 D, Cathode K is formed [ by eliminating the cathode material formed on the metal layer 13 in drawing 5 C, and this / in the puncturing 10 on the band-like, the shape of i.e., a stripe, cathode electrode 7 ] in the shape of [ cone-like shape of i.e., cross-section triangle, ] a dot, respectively.

[0033] and electron beam transparency according to 11h of above-mentioned stomata so that an insulating layer 8 may exist in the circumference, this may insulate with the cathode electrode 7 electrically and each cathode K may be countered -- the electrode structure 5 by which the gate electrode 9 in which the hole was drilled has been arranged is constituted

[0034] Thus, the field emission type cathode K is formed on the cathode electrode 7, and a this top is crossed, and further, the electrode structure 5 in which it comes to form the gate electrode 9 counters a phosphor screen 1, and is arranged.

[0035] The general drawing of the super-thin shape flat-surface display by such composition is shown in the \*\*\*\*-perspective diagram of drawing 6. In this case, a back panel 3 is compared with a front panel 2, is made into a large area, makes the outside edge of the front panel 2 which carries out opposite arrangement of the extended edge with each electrode 7, i.e., the cathode electrode, and the gate electrode 9 in the above-mentioned electrode structure 5 on this project, and makes this edge the address terminal 26 which inputs image information.

[0036] Connection between the front panel 2 of this display and a back panel 3 is made with a frit seal etc., as mentioned above, namely, frit glass is applied to the circumference connection of both the panels 2 and 3, two things by which temporary quenching was carried out are doubled, and a seal is put in and carried out to a seal furnace. At this time, the frit seal of the seal objects 18, such as an above-mentioned

chip pipe, can also be simultaneously carried out to the rear face of a back panel 3. Thus, as mentioned above, chip-off is carried out from the narrow diameter portion of the seal object 18, or chip-off is exhausted and carried out from the chip pipe for exhaust air formed in another object in the terminal derivation section 17, and the sealed flat shell 4 is made as [ hold / airtightly ], after exhausting even to a necessary degree of vacuum.

[0037] In the main part of display by such composition While giving the high-pressure plate voltage which serves as positive to a cathode at a phosphor screen 1 6, i.e., an electric supply conductive layer Between the cathode voltage 7 and gate electrode 9, for example, for example, the voltage 9, for example, the gate electrode, which may emit an electron from the field emission type cathode K of the intersection section one by one Necessary positive voltage is impressed to the cathode voltage 7, and according to sequential and the contents of a display, you can modulate the electron beam from Cathode K, make it able to go to a phosphor screen 1, and graphic display can be performed.

[0038] In these this invention super-thin shape flat-surface display, since terminal derivation is not performed from the side edge of a front panel and a back panel as mentioned above, sufficient intensity can be held, and high-pressure impression can be performed easily, and a high current can be passed as compared with the former. Moreover, since terminal derivation from a panel side edge is not performed, there is almost no aging and the so-called slow leak can be avoided.

[0039] In addition, in each above-mentioned example, although the glass chip-off pipe was used as a seal object 18, various material composition, such as being in the state which carried out terminal derivation from the pore 15, being frit glass etc. directly, or sealing a pore 15 airtightly through a metallic conduit, or covering and carrying out the frit seal of the pore 5 with a metallic conduit etc. through an insulating layer, can be taken.

[0040] In addition, although it is the case where it considers as the structure where only the electrode structure 5 by the cathode 7 and the gate electrode 9 which have Cathode K corresponding to a phosphor screen 1 has been arranged, in each above-mentioned example For example, if the electron beam which has arranged the accelerating electrode, the modulating electrode, the deflecting electrode, etc. further, impressed the video signal to this modulating electrode one by one, and was emitted from each cathode K between this electrode structure 5 and phosphor screen 1 is modulated Furthermore, one cathode K can also be considered as the composition of covering the position of a certain phosphor screen 1, and carrying out a deviation scan.

[0041] Moreover, it can make it the lateral surface of a front panel 2 to prepare the flat-surface type color shutter which used electro-optics elements, such as liquid crystal or PLZT, etc., and color display can also be performed to it.

[0042] Furthermore, although it is the case where drill one puncturing 10 in the decussation section of the cathode electrode 7 and the gate electrode 9, and one field emission type cathode K is arranged in an above-mentioned example again In a certain case, not only the example mentioned above but various transformation -- it can consider as the composition which arranges two or more cathodes K corresponding to two or more puncturing 10 and this -- is performed, and a change can be made to this decussation section.

[0043]

[Effect of the Invention] As mentioned above, in this invention super-thin shape flat-surface display, it can write as the composition which takes out the terminal for phosphor-screen potential electric supply from the tooth back, when performing terminal derivation from the side edge, it can compare, and sufficient intensity can be held, and high-pressure impression can be performed easily, and a high current can be passed more. Furthermore, since aging can be suppressed and generating of slow leak can be avoided, reinforcement can be achieved.

[0044] Furthermore, since it becomes unnecessary to be also able to consider as the composition which carries out chip-off and to prepare a pore apart from an exhaust port after performing the exhaust air in a flat shell in here by using a chip-off pipe as a seal object of the terminal derivation section of a pore, small simplification of equipment can be achieved.

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[Translation done.]





【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項 1】 蛍光面を有する前面パネルと、これと小間隔を保持して対向する背面パネルとより成る扁平管体内に上記蛍光面と対向して電界放出型カソードを有する電極構体が配置されて成る超薄型平面表示装置において、

上記背面パネルに孔部を有し、上記孔部を貫通して内端が上記蛍光面の給電導電層に弾性的に接触する蛍光面電位給電用端子を導出し、

端子導出部の周囲に上記孔部をシールするシール体が設けられたことを特徴とする超薄型平面表示装置。

【請求項 2】 上記孔部が排気口とされ、上記シール体がチップオフ管によって形成されたことを特徴とする上記請求項 1 に記載の超薄型平面表示装置。

【発明の詳細な説明】

【0001】

【産業上の利用分野】 本発明は、電界放出型カソードを用いることにより蛍光面を有する前面パネルと背面パネルとの間隔が微小間隔とされた超薄型平面表示装置に係わる。

【0002】

【従来の技術】 近年平面型表示装置、即ちパネル型表示装置として種々のものが提案されており、明るい画像表示を行うものでは、一般に蛍光面に電子ビームを衝撃して発光させる陰極線管型構成がとられる。

【0003】 この平面型表示装置は、蛍光面を有する前面パネルと背面パネルとが少なくとも周囲に配したスペーサを介して対向し、両者間に微小間隔を保持して封着されて成る。そしてその蛍光面の外部との電気的接続は、蛍光面電圧が低い場合はITO（インジウム、錫の複合酸化物）、Cr膜等の導電層を被着して行っている。しかし電圧が高い場合或いは電流量が多い場合は、このような導電層による接続では充分な電流容量が取れないため、Fe-Cr合金や426合金のような、陰極線管の容器例えばガラス板とほぼ等しい熱膨張係数を有する金属材料より成る端子を、2枚のパネルとスペーサとの間から導出し、外部との電気的接続を行うようにしている。

【0004】 しかしながら、近年陰極線管の薄型化がはかられ、特に電界放出型カソードを用いた超薄型平面表示装置においては、その蛍光面と背面パネルとの間隔が0.2mm～0.3mmと非常に微小な間隔となるため、上述したように2枚のパネル間から金属端子を導出することが困難であり、またこのようにその側面から端子導出をなす構造は、強度面でも劣るという不都合があった。

【0005】 更にまた上述したような超薄型平面表示装置では、蛍光面電圧が200V程度と比較的高圧となるため、端子導電層を側縁から導出する場合は、この導電層が経時変化して気密が損なわれるリークいわゆるスロ

ーリークが生じる恐れがある。

【0006】

【発明が解決しようとする課題】 本発明は、高圧印加を容易に行うことができ、経時変化がなく且つ充分な強度が得られる端子導出構造を有する超薄型平面表示装置を提供することを目的とする。

【0007】

【課題を解決するための手段】 本発明超薄型平面表示装置は、その一例の略線的拡大斜視図及び断面図をそれぞれ図1及び図2に示すように、蛍光面1を有する前面パネル2と、これと小間隔を保持して対向する背面パネル3とより成る扁平管体4内にこの蛍光面1と対向して電界放出型カソードKを有する電極構体5が配置されて成る超薄型平面表示装置20において、背面パネル3に孔部15を有し、この孔部15を貫通して内端16aが蛍光面1の給電導電層6に弾性的に接触する蛍光面電位給電用端子16を導出し、端子導出部17の周囲に孔部15をシールするシール体18を設ける。

【0008】 本発明の他の一では、上述の超薄型平面表示装置20において、図3に要部の略線的拡大断面図を示すように、孔部15が排気口とされ、シール体18をチップオフ管によって形成する。

【0009】

【作用】 上述したように、本発明超薄型平面表示装置20においては、図1及び図2に示すように、背面パネル3に孔部15を設け、ここから蛍光面電位給電用端子16を導出し、その内端16aを蛍光面1の給電導電層6即ち例えばメタルバック層の導電パッドに弾性的に接触させて、前面パネル2と直交する方向に端子導出を行うので、前面パネル2と背面パネル3との間の間隔に因ることなく、確実に蛍光面1からの端子導出をなすことができる。

【0010】 そしてこの蛍光面電位給電用端子16は、パネル2及び3間から取り出されることがないので、充分その断面積を大とすることができて、充分大きな電流容量を得ることができ、高圧印加を行うことができる。

【0011】 また本発明の他の一においては、上述の超薄型平面表示装置において、図3に示すように、端子導出を排気口となる孔部15から導出するようにしたので、端子導出部17を別に設ける必要がなく、装置の小型簡略化をはかることができる。

【0012】

【実施例】 以下本発明超薄型平面表示装置の各例を、図1～図5を参照して詳細に説明する。

【0013】 本発明による超薄型平面表示装置20は、図1及び図2に示すように、光透過性のガラス等より成る前面パネル2と背面パネル3とが、両パネル2及び3間を小間隔に保持するスペーサ22、例えば直径0.2ミリのガラス球体等より成る絶縁ビーズを介して小間隔を保持して対向され、その周縁部がフリットガラス等の

絶縁層28によって気密的に封着され、パネル2及び3間に扁平空間を有する扁平管体4が構成される。この扁平管体4内の前面パネル2の内面には、例えば蛍光体が塗布されて蛍光面1が形成され、更にA1等より成る電圧供給用の例えばメタルバック層6aがほぼ全面に形成され、このメタルバック層6aと電氣的に接続されたCr層等より成る給電導電層6即ち導電パッドが蒸着等により形成される。また背面パネル3の内面上には蛍光面1と対向して電界放出型カソードKを有する電極構体5を配置する。

【0014】そしてこの場合、背面パネル3に例えば円筒状の孔部15を設け、この孔部15を貫通して蛍光面電位給電用端子16を導出する。この端子16はその内端16aが例えば弾性体19として構成され、この内端16aが蛍光面1の給電導電層6に弾性的に接触されるように構成する。そしてこの端子導出部17の周囲を覆うように、孔部15をシールするシール体18を設ける。

【0015】この弾性体19は、例えばインコネル、ステンレス等の耐熱性材料より成る螺旋状の線バネを用いる。また、シール体18として、この場合漏斗状のガラス等より成るチップ管を用いた。このシール体18は、例えばその大径の開口端縁が背面パネル3の孔部15を囲むように、背面パネル3の裏面にフリットガラス21等によってフリットシールされる。そしてチップオフ管には端子導出部17を構成するジュメット線、426合金等より成る端子ピンが貫通され、チップオフ管の小径部を通じて排気して後、その小径部を融着封止するか、或いは端子ピンとチップオフ管との熱膨張率が異なる場合は、両者の熱膨張率の中間の熱膨張率を有するメタルガラスシール材を介して端子ピンとチップオフ管の小径部を融着封止する。

【0016】このとき、端子導出部17から延長して接続される蛍光面電位給電用端子16の内端16a即ち弾性体19が、蛍光面1に押圧偏倚されるように、この端子導出部17とシール体18、更にはシール体18と背面パネル3とを固定する。

【0017】また、図3に示すように、端子導出部17を構成する端子ピンを貫通させたステムガラス24をシール体18（即ちチップオフ管）の小径部内に配して、このステムガラス24とチップオフ管とを融着することもできる。図3において23は、抜け落ち止め用の保持体である。

【0018】このように排気口を孔部15として用いる場合は、表示装置内即ち扁平管体4内の排気手段とは別に端子導出部を設ける必要がなく、装置の小型簡略化をはかることができる。

【0019】また弾性体19としては、図2及び図4Aに示す螺旋状の線バネの他、図4B～Gに示すように、種々の構造を採ることができる。例えば図4Bのよう

に、ジグザグ状の線バネ、或いは図4C及びDに示すように、先端がふたまたに分離するY字状、又は鉤状の線細工バネ、また図4E及びFに示すように、Y字状または鉤状の板バネ、更にこの図4Fの鉤状板バネの先端がふたまたに分離した鉤状の板バネ等、種々の弾性体を用いることができる。

【0020】また、本発明超薄型平面表示装置においては、上述したように、ガラス等より成る背面パネル3の内面上に、蛍光面1に対向して電界放出型カソードKを有する電極構体5を設けるものである。この電極構体5は、例えば図1に示すように、背面パネル3上に、ストライプ状に平行配列されて成るカソード電極7が設けられ、これらカソード電極7上に $\text{SiO}_2$ 、 $\text{Si}_3\text{N}_4$ 等より成る絶縁層8が被覆され、これの上にカソード電極7の延長方向とほぼ直交するストライプ状のゲート電極9が平行配列される。

【0021】そして各カソード電極7と、ゲート電極9との互いの交叉部に、開孔10が穿設され、これら開孔10内において、カソード電極7上にそれぞれ例えば円錐状の電界放出型カソードKが被着形成される。この電界放出型カソードKは、例えば $10^{16}\sim 10^{17}\text{V/cm}$ 程度の電界印加によって、トンネル効果によって電子放出がなされる仕事関数が小さいMo、W、Cr等の材料によって構成される。

【0022】次に、このカソードK及びゲート電極等を含む電極構体5の構成を、その理解を容易にするために、図5の製造工程図を参照してその一例の製法と共に説明する。

【0023】先ず、図1で説明したように、背面パネル3の内面に、一方向例えば垂直走査線方向に沿ってカソード電極7を形成する。このカソード電極7は、例えば426合金、Cr等の金属層を全面的に蒸着、スパッタリング等によって形成した後、これをフォトリソグラフィによる選択的エッチングによって所定のパターンに、即ち上述したストライプ状の平行パターンに形成する。

【0024】或いはカーボン塗膜をスクリーン印刷法等によって所定のパターンに印刷することによってカソード電極7を形成することもできる。

【0025】次に図5Aに示すように、このパターン化されたカソード電極7上を覆って $\text{SiO}_2$ 、 $\text{Si}_3\text{N}_4$ 等の絶縁層8を全面的にスパッタリング等により被着し、更にこの上に最終的にゲート電極9を構成する金属層11、例えば高融点金属の例えばMo、Wを蒸着、スパッタリング等により形成する。

【0026】図5Bに示すように、図示しないがフォトレジスト等によるレジストパターンを形成して、これをマスクに金属層11に対して異方性エッチング即ち、金属層11の面方向に垂直の方向（厚さ方向）にエッチング性を示す例えばRIE（反応性イオンエッチング）を行って、所定のパターン即ち図1に示したカソード電極

7の延長方向と直交する水平方向に延長する帯状のゲート電極9を形成すると共に、このゲート電極9のカソード電極7と交叉する部分に、例えばそれぞれ一つの小孔11hを穿設する。

【0027】次にこれら小孔11hを通じて、ゲート電極9即ち金属層11に対してエッチング性を示さず、絶縁層8に対して等方性のエッチング性を示す例えば化学的エッチングを行って小孔11hの開口幅より大なる開口幅を有する開孔12を絶縁層8の全厚さに亘る深さをもって形成する。

【0028】このようにして図1に示すように、カソード電極7とゲート電極9の交叉部に開孔12と小孔11hによる開孔10を形成する。

【0029】次に図5Cに示すように、ゲート電極9上に例えばNi等より成る金属層13を斜め蒸着により被着する。この斜め蒸着は、背面パネル5を、その面内において回転させながら行って、小孔11h上の周囲に円錐面上の内周形状を有する円孔14が生じるように形成する。

【0030】また、この場合金属層13の蒸着は、小孔11h内を通じて開孔部12内には被着されることがないような角度に選定される。

【0031】そして、この円孔14を通じて電界放出型カソード材即ちW、Mo等の高融点且つ、低仕事関数の金属を、蒸着、スパッタリング等によって円孔14を通じて開孔12内のカソード電極7上に、このカソード電極面に対し、垂直に蒸着する。この場合、その蒸着は垂直に行っても、そのカソード材は円孔14上の周囲で金属層13の斜面に続くような斜面が形成されることから、ある厚さに達すると、円孔14が塞がる状態となることによって、各開孔12内において、カソード電極7上にそれぞれ断面三角形形状の円錐状をなすドット状のカソードKが形成される。

【0032】その後、図5Dに示すように、図5Cにおける金属層13及びこれの上に形成されたカソード材を排除することによって、帯状、即ちストライプ状のカソード電極7上の開孔10内にそれぞれ円錐状即ち断面三角形形状のドット状にカソードKが形成される。

【0033】そして、その周囲には絶縁層8が存在し、これによってカソード電極7と電氣的に絶縁されて各カソードKに対向するように上述の小孔11hによる電子ビーム透過孔が穿設されたゲート電極9が配置された電極構体5が構成される。

【0034】このようにしてカソード電極7上に電界放出型カソードKが形成され、更に、これの上を横切ってゲート電極9が形成されてなる電極構体5が、蛍光面1に対向して配置されるようにする。

【0035】このような構成による超薄型平面表示装置の全体図を図6の略線の斜視図に示す。この場合背面パネル3は前面パネル2に比し大面積とされ、上述の電極

構体5における各電極即ちカソード電極7及びゲート電極9との延長端部を、これの上に対向配置させる前面パネル2の外側端に突出させ、この端部を映像情報を入力するアドレス端子26とする。

【0036】この表示装置の前面パネル2と背面パネル3との接続は、上述したようにフリットシール等によって行い、即ち両パネル2及び3の周辺接続部にフリットガラスを塗布し、仮焼されたものを2枚合わせてシール炉へ入れてシールする。このとき、同時に上述のチップ管等のシール体18を背面パネル3の裏面へフリットシールすることもできる。このようにして封着された扁平管体4は、所要の真空度にまで排気を行った後、上述したようにシール体18の小径部からチップオフするか、或いは端子導出部17とは別体に設けられた排気用チップ管から排気してチップオフして、気密に保持するようになる。

【0037】このような構成による表示装置本体においては、蛍光面1即ち給電導電層6にカソードに対し正となる高圧の陽極電圧を与えると共に、例えばそのカソード電圧7とゲート電極9との間に例えば順次その交叉部の電界放出型カソードKから電子を放出し得る電圧例えばゲート電極9に、カソード電圧7に対して所要の正の電圧を印加し、順次かつ表示内容に応じてカソードKからの電子ビームを変調して蛍光面1に向かわしめて、映像表示を行うことができる。

【0038】これら本発明超薄型平面表示装置においては、上述したように、前面パネルと背面パネルとの側縁から端子導出を行うことがないため充分な強度を保持することができ、また高圧印加を容易に行うことができ、従来に比して大電流を流すことができる。また、パネル側縁からの端子導出を行わないため、経時変化が殆どなく、いわゆるスローリークを回避することができる。

【0039】尚、上述の各例においては、シール体18としてガラスチップオフ管を用いたが、その他例えば孔部15から端子導出した状態で、直接的にフリットガラス等で或いは金属管を介して孔部15を気密に封着するとか、或いは絶縁層を介して金属管等によって孔部5を覆ってフリットシールする等、種々の材料構成を採ることができる。

【0040】尚、上述の各例においては、蛍光面1に対応してカソードKを有するカソード7とゲート電極9による電極構体5のみが配置された構造とした場合であるが、例えばこの電極構体5と蛍光面1との間に、更に加速電極、変調電極、偏向電極等を配置してこの変調電極に順次映像信号を印加して各カソードKから放出された電子ビームを変調させると、更に、1つのカソードKをある蛍光面1の所定の位置に亘って偏向走査する等の構成とすることもできる。

【0041】また、前面パネル2の外側面に、液晶またはPLZT等の電気光学素子を用いた平面型カラーシャ

ッターを設ける等して、カラー表示を行うこともできる。

【0042】更にまた、上述の例においては、カソード電極7とゲート電極9との交叉部に一つの開孔10を穿設して、一つの電界放出型カソードKを配置するようにした場合であるが、ある場合はこの交叉部に複数個の開孔10とこれに対応して複数個のカソードKを配置する構成とすることができる等、上述した例に限らず、種々の変型、変更を行うことができる。

【0043】

【発明の効果】上述したように本発明超薄型平面表示装置においては、蛍光面電位給電用の端子をその背面から取り出す構成としたため、その側縁から端子導出を行う場合に比し、充分な強度を保持することができ、また高圧印加を容易に行うことができ、より大電流を流すことができる。更に、経時変化を抑制して、スローリークの発生を回避することができるため、長寿命化をはかることができる。

【0044】更に、孔部の端子導出部のシール体としてチップオフ管を用いることにより、ここにおいて扁平管体内の排気を行った後チップオフする構成とすることもでき、排気口とは別に孔部を設ける必要がなくなるため、装置の小型簡略化をはかることができる。

【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】本発明超薄型平面表示装置の一例の一部切欠斜視図である。

【図2】本発明超薄型平面表示装置の一例の要部断面図である。

【図3】本発明超薄型平面表示装置の他の例の要部断面図である。

【図4】弾性体の各例を示す説明図である。

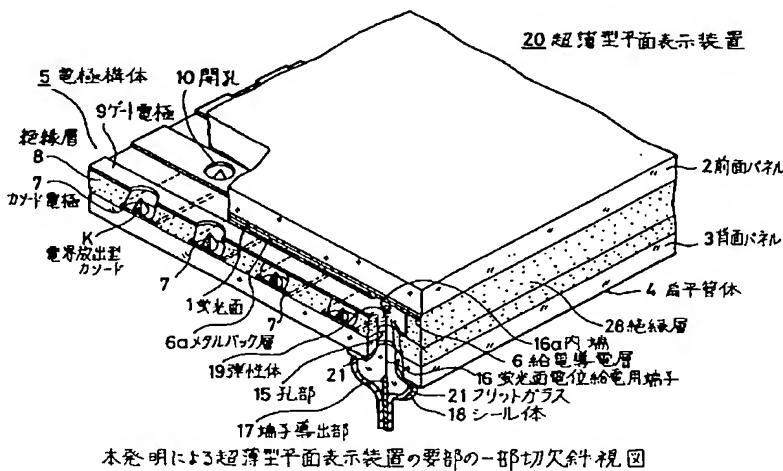
【図5】電界放出型カソードを有する電極構体の製造方法の一例を示す工程図である。

【図6】超薄型平面表示装置の一例の略線の斜視図である。

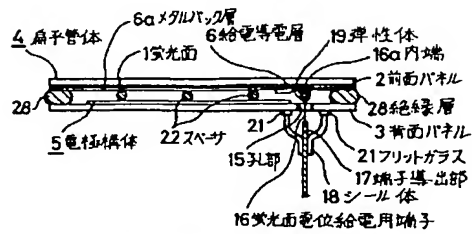
10 【符号の説明】

- 1 蛍光面
- 2 前面パネル
- 3 背面パネル
- 4 扁平管体
- 15 電極構体
- 6 給電導電層
- 7 カソード電極
- 8 絶縁層
- 9 ゲート電極
- 20 10 開孔
- 15 孔部
- 16 蛍光面電位給電用端子
- 17 端子導出部
- 18 シール体
- 25 19 弾性体
- 20 超薄型平面表示装置

【図1】

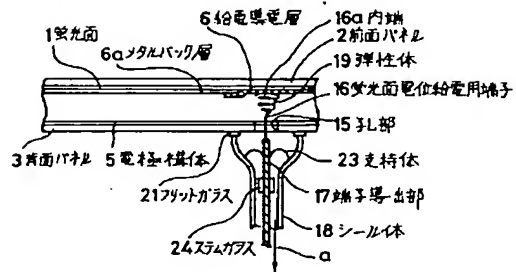


【図2】



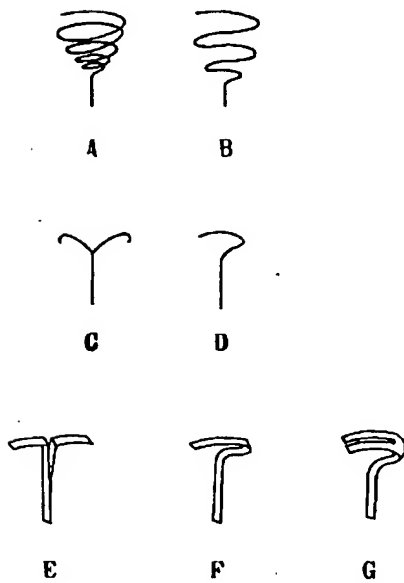
本発明超薄型平面表示装置の一例の断面図

【図3】



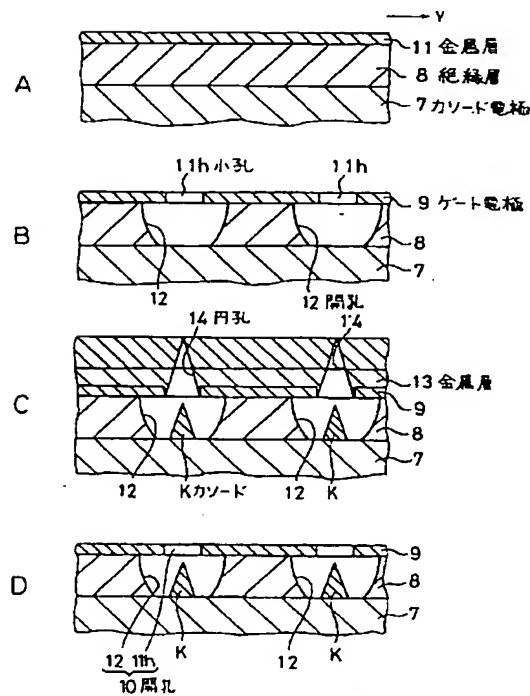
本発明超薄型平面表示装置の他の例の断面図

【図4】



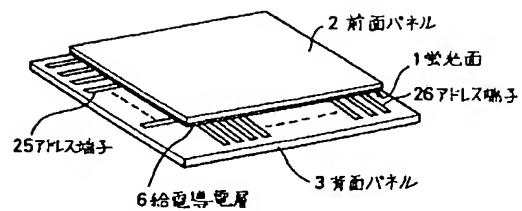
弾性体の各例を示す説明図

【図5】



電界放出型カソードを有する3電極構体の製造方法の工程図

【図6】



超薄型平面表示装置の一例の斜視図